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INFLATION ANALYZED.

BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

FIXED MEASURES OF VALUE NECESSARY

The Evils of Inflation-Causes of the Hard Times-Neither Inflation Nor Contraction the Cure for Them-Wanted, a True, Fixed and Correct Measure

Nonvolk, Oct. 18, 1875. MY DEAR SIRE: I lately received your letter asking of me an expression of opinion on the subject of currency and inflation. The late attempt to connect this subject with party politics has failed, and any citizen is now free to discuss it at will, without fear of being drawn into the muddy stream of party polemics. It may be well for some tern utterances on this subject to proceed from he South, for the idea has got abroad that we are all clamorous for inflation. I do not hope to say anything original on a topic which is so sarnestly discussed, but I will at least say something positive. Of course, I make no claim to the authority of an expert in finance, but speak only from such advantages of observation and ion as are common to every citizen of the

Until lately I had supposed that both the South

HAD ENOUGH OF INPLATION to make them avoid it for many generations. At the South it overthrew all our banks, insurance companies and moneyed corporations, and destroyed all our stocks of every kind. In this and the abolition of slavery itself. All our securities, epresenting the surplus wealth of the richest ocumulation of long years of prosperity, passed into the form of Confederate money and became worthless. It brought us, before the end, to a state of barter, which, in respect to finance, is a state of barbarism, and thus it became almost literally true that a Richmond housekeeper, going to market in the morning, could take his money in his basket and bring home what is pur

and Vicksburg in 1863, and the sudden close of he war in 1965, the money of the Government universal collapse in the value and total loss of all securities would have ensued.

And this happened in both sections, although the inflation was [the necessity of war, and it was the duty of patriotism-a duty to which the people responded with alacrity-to support the money of the Government.

the consequences of inflation. The present longetiened depression of business is the result of the action which has followed of necessity the high iously grown insolvency and wide-spread indebtdness which inflation produced. The remedy or the evil of the times does not lie in renewed and indefinite inflation, but in time and patience, it be his real condition, to acknowledge it with reditable by manly personal industry and effort The larger and better class of people everywhere The larger and better class of people everywhere are pursuing these goiden methods of extrication from their difficulties, and the policy will soon tell most effectually on the condition of the country, which is already just beginning to emerge from the depression of the last few years into an era of recuperation, which will gradually grow, I am confident, into one of unexampled presperity and unprecedented enterprise. Now that we are

JUST ON THE EVE OF RETTER, TIMES, it seems to me to be a strange intuity that leads anybody to propose a return to inflation, in a period of profound peace, after the melancholy experience we have had of its ruinous and abiding consequences. The object is, by making momey cheap and abundant, to enable the insolvent classes to bridge over their present difficulties, and put off for an undefined period the ultimate and inevitable pay-deg. Individuals might succeed, by this help, in cluding the necessity of liquidating their affairs, but not so the insolvent classes generally. These might beenabled by inflation to continue in the practice of borrowing, but they would thereby only be making debts in paper money which some day would have to be paid for dearly. For inflation, in the nature of things, cannot last long. A return to the policy, in time of peace, would soon destroy all confidence in paper money, and contracts would have to be made on the basis of specie. Then the debtor would be worse off than now, for he would have an increased debt, contracted in chanp money, to pay off in dear money; and "the last state of the debt would be worse than the first."

Indeed, if a return to specie payments were an end to be accomplished regardless of consequences, I know of no surer way of forcing the country into it than by inflation; for by that means confidence in paper money would be a necessity.

VET ITS NOT ACTIAL SPECIE PAYMENTS

be a necessary.

YET IT IS NOT ACTUAL SPECIE PAYMENTS
that is desired or necessary. What is wanted is,
that the measure of value shall be honest, fixed
and true. As we want our yard-stick to measure
a yard, and our pound-weights to weigh a pound,
so we want our dollars of currency to be worth a
dollar in value. The currency dollar is now only
worth about eighty-six cents. This is not only
worth about eighty-six cents. This is not only
worth is respect to the business of the people,
but it is wrong in respect to the honor of the
Government. The Government has put out into
circulation notes which are not worth the one,
five, ten, twenty, fifty dollars which it declares
them to be; but are worth only eighty-six per
cent., sometimes less, sometimes more, of those
amounts. The paper fluctuates in value, is never
worth what it purports to be worth, is not a true,
truthful or fixed measure of value, and the business of the country is just in such a condition in
respect to this false measure of value as it would
be in if all the pound-weights of the country were
less than a pound, and all the yard-measures less
than a yard, varying in weight and length each
week, and often each day in the year. Is this
sort of money such as ought to be tolerated by
a great people, an honest people? I think not.
All other civilized nations have fixed and frue
measures of length, weight and value. Why
shall we nest hate a fixed and true measure of
value as well as of length and weight? The fixed
and true measure of value in this country, recognized as such by all nations who deal with us, is
the gold dollar. We shall never yet right in our
affairs until all the dollars used in the basiness
of the country are
wetter the value of gold dollars.

whether they be gold, silver or paper. Engineers measure the height of mountains, the breadth of rivers, the distance of remote objects difficult of recess by scientific methods. It is not necessary for them actually to use the yard-stick or surveyor's chain in making such measurements; but it is nocemary for them to know the true length of the yard before making their observations and calculations. So it is not necessary actually to use gold dollars in our small dealings of business or great transactions of commerce. But it is of essential necessity that the money which we use shall be worth as many gold dollars as it purports to be worth. The actual smpleyment of the gold dollar is unnecessary, but it is absolutely necessary to the honesty and cartainty of business that the money which we do use shall truly represent gold dollars.

The reasons why the greenback currency does not and has never represented gold dollars may be very numerous, but I think a principlea on inflation principles, and not on currency principles.

The CURRENCY PRINCIPLE

of issuing circulation is this: If, for example, a bank has a hundred thousand dollars of its cir-WORTH THE VALUE OF GOLD DOLLARS,

THE CURRENCY PRINCIPLE

of issuing circulation is this: If, for example, a
bank has a hundred thousand dollars of its circulation to lend, and lends it on negotiable paper due at sixty, ninety and case hundred and
twenty days, the demand that will arise for its
notes for the purpose of paying of the negotiable
paper at maturity will be just equal to the supply which was put in circulation; and, if the
debtors to the bank are solvent, there will and
can be no depreciation of this circulation. In respect to this bundred thousand dollars of bank
circulation, what the British writers call the
efflux and reflux of currency, will be equal to
each other, and there can be no depreciation.
Not only is there an equilibrium in the case supposed between the efflux and the reflux, but there-

the Government, alongside of the currency issued as just described, should come into the vicinity of the bank which issued it, and with its own paper notes should buy up at double prices properly in that community to the ament of a hundred thousand doilars, there would be put in circulation motes of both kinds to the amount of two hundred thousand doilars, while there would be a counter demand, for withdrawal from circulation, for only one hundred thousand dollars of notes to meet the negotiable/paper maturing in the bank. In such a case a greater or less depreciation of this paper currency, made up of two kinds of notes, is sooner or later insvitable. Here, side by side, are two methods of issuing paper and two sorts of ourrency. One hundredthousand is issued on the currency principle of the demand for the return of the notes being equal to the demand for the issuing of it, and quick, fixed and certain, whereas, in respect to the other hundred thousand dollars of notes issued on the inflation principle, there is no certain, fixed and carly demand for the return of the paper to the issuing source.

All the vast volume of currency that has been put out by the Government has been issued on this inflation principle. Indeed, IF, ON THE OTHER HAND,

UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT BECOMES A BANKER,

of inflation. It cannot provide, in issuing it, a fixed, certain and early demand for its return to the issuing source. England has always avoided this great blunder in finance. So has France since the miserable assignate went to grief. So have all the great Government of Europe. They issue temporary exchequer bills only in time of war, or to meet some temporary emergency of sufficient gravity to call for the expedient; but the measure is early abandoned in every instance. For the very reason that Government paper money must of necessity be issued in the inflation method, the natural and almost inevitable condition of that paper money must be

THE WAY OF ESCAPE NOW OPEN ONE OF GREATER OR LESS DEPRECIATION ONE OF GHEATER OR LESS DEFERCIATION.

There is no sound method of issuing a paper circulation except in such a way that there shall be
an early, certain and fixed demand for its return
to the issuing source; and that can never be applied to a Government paper currency unless the
Government itself becomes a banker, which, in
the spirit of Old Hickory and Tom Benton, I cry,
God forbid!

But a worse measure is proposed. It is that But a worse measure is proposed. It is that the Government shall issue its notes to the full amount of all the currency needed in the country; and shall, by its fiel, declare, without first rendering it inter-convertible with gold, that its paper dollar, although fluctuating in value every day, shall be the measure of value in the land—shall be the deliter of business and commerce. I can't imagine a proposition so irrational or fraught with so much mischief, public and private.

In the first piace, the Government is pledged not to issue a greater amount of greenbacks than four hundred millions of deliars, and the proposition calls for a repudiation of the national faith.

In the next place,

THE GREENBACK POLLAR IS NOT WORTH A DOLLAR; can't be worth a dollar if put out on inflation principles; will inevitably fluctuate in value from eighty-six cents down and up according to the state of the market every day in the year; and therefore the proposition is, that the Government shall both legislate a palpable falsehood and legalize a stupendous fraud.

shall both legislate a palpable falsehood and legaline a stupendous fraud.

In the third place, the consequences would be little short of revolutionary. The announcement that Government was about to put out four or five or six or eight hundred millions of new currency would be an invitation for the presentation to Congress of every imaginable scheme of internal improvements as conduits for the transmission of this money to an army of jobbers and contractors. The present doctrine on the subject of internal improvement is, that the nation should not engage in or assist them, except in cases of great works not morely national, but continental in value, importance and necessity; and that, as to such works, the nation should have no direct part in their construction or management, but may only give to them the aid of its credit in a collateral way, in which its liability shall be amply secured. Any doctrine beyond this would be

secured. Any doctrine beyond this would be
REPUNGENT TO EVERY IDEA
which has been taught in Virginia for three
quarters of a century. No one could forestell the
degree or magnitude of open and insidious evil
that would result from a combined rush upon the
Treasury of the horde of applicants that would
spring up and organize themselves for sharing in
the hundreds of millions of dollars that Government would have the opportunity to dispose of.
The rings that would be formed would be too
strong for the wirtue of Congress to resist them,
or for the power of the conservative public sentiment to put down. The very fact of hundreds of
millions of new greenbacks being for disposal
would inspire a ravenous hunger and clamor for
the booty which oould not be resisted.
But even if every dollar of the proposed hundreds of millions of the new issue were put out by
the purchase of existing United States bends, yet,
even in that event, they would be issued on infation principles, in a way that would reader their
depreciation inevitable. Business men, seeing
this depreciation to be certain, and not feeling
competent to estimate how great it would be, or
how frequent and how considerable its indectaations
would be, could not allord to make any of their
contracts with rejerence to such a carrence, but

A PETETITION OF THE INPLATION OF THE WAR,

cy.
pressure of the times cannot be removed by
sure so irrational, dangerous and inside just a measure so irrational, dangerous and home just as inflation. The country cannot afford to em-bark in a policy so dishonest, so dishonerable, and both commercially and politically so per-

and both commercially and politically so pernictous.

As a war power, the issuing of paper mency and
making it legal tender by the General Government is not likely to be denied. But I think it
will be a subject of much future regret that these
acts such have been decided to be embraced in
the coinage powers of the National Government.
But I have never thought that contraction was
the proper method of bringing our paper currency to a par with gold. The plan was tried in
England during her suspension from Isod to 1820,
and signally failed. I have said enough to show
how improbable it is that the Government currency can ever be brought to par or maintained
at par. I believe that the mailtonal banks could,
long before this time, have made the part of the
circulation issued by them equivalent to gold but
for fear that these banks have made themselves un-

THE DISTURBING ELEMENT OF THE GRIENHACES. I fear that these banks have made themselves unpopular by the exorbitant usury which many of them have charged the people in their loans. I believe that the present national banks constitute the best system of banking ever devised, but I fear we are in great danger et losing the system because of the extortionate interest which too many of them have exacted from the people. They could now very soon bring the part of the currency which they have put out to the specie value; if there were no greenbacks in circulation. They could fit they had liberty, and if there were no greenbacks issue four hundred additional millions of national bank currency, and still keep them at par with specie. They would effect this equalization of their notes with specie by taking care, in putting out new notes, to do so on the true currency principle of preserving the essential equilibrium which I have described between the efflux and reflux—the issuing and return—of the currency. I fear, however, that their popularity is too nearly destroyed for their competency to restore our currency to the standard value of specie to have an opportunity to be tested. It is to be said to their credit that they have, as a general rule, been less extortionate than most of the banks which are operating under State laws. I repeat, that

CONTRACTION IS NOT THE PROPER METHOD of bringing about the restoration of the paper

been carried so far as to have become a curse to the country. Nominally, indeed, there is nearly as large an amount of national bank and greenback currency in circulation as ever, and, apparently, there has been no great contraction. But, in fact, much of the currency has been locked up by bankers and speculators, and allowed to remain in circulation. I have seen it stated that in New Yord city alone one hundred and forty millions of the currency has been thus locked up. How much more is held in Boston, Philiadelphia and other money centres it is not for me to say, and the public are not alit is not for me to say, and the public are not al-

it is not for me to say, and the public are not allowed to know.

The process said to be adopted is very simple, if it has been correctly described. A wealthy speculator has a hundred thousand dollars on deposit in a New York bank. He checks for it, and has the money sealed up when it is paid him, and on this sealed package of currency as collateral he berrows ninety or a hundred thousand dollars more at three or four per cent. per annum. He checks out the ninety thousand newly borrowed, and when that is paid to him seals it up and borrows more money on the new collateral; and this process he repeats as far as the bank will allow it to be done. to be done.

This is what is reported of the means of forcing contraction adopted in New York, and it is also old that the contractionists declare their intended.

TO CARRY ON THIS POLICY OF CONTRACTION until the real estate of the city and country is

cence and oparence it has always set an exhitant pride.

Indeed, in large sections of the country this scarcity of currency is so great that the people are already reduced to a state of barter. There are no means of making purchases, except by first establishing credits in banks and giving checks instead of money. The interior banks are thus tempted to extort heavy usury, and many of them are declaring 20 to 50 per cent. dividends to their stockholders.

THE EFFECT OF THIS CONDITION OF THINGS

THE MYFECT OF THIS CONDITION OF THINGS

upon our colored population is deplorable. As a class, they are without credit, and their welfare depends upon receiving their dues in money. When these bave to be made the subject of running and standing accounts, the condition of this class of laborers becomes peculiarly unfortunate. The emancipation of this five millions of population, all requiring ready money in their dealings, strongly forbade any undue contraction of the currency.

The result of the contraction (which has been inflicted upon the country is the exorbitant rates of interest everywhere exacted; rates which no business can bear, and which paralyze every species of enterprise; the effect of which, especially upon the South, is the depreciation of our real estate to values as pitiable as they are always followed by depreciation in real estate, because they create heavy taxes, and also because they create heavy taxes, and also because they cause the issuing of public bonds, which are a more remunerative and desirable investment of capital than lands. Besides the effect of this cause upon our lands, we have that of the usurious interest charged by the banks; for whenever the rate of interest is greater than six or eight per cent., real estate, which cannot pay in agriculture even six per cent., is depreciated throughout the agricultural districts.

INDUSTRY QUORT TO BE ENCOURAGED by lower rates of interest than the people are now made to pay, and by a larger circulation of currency than we actually have. The currency should be issued on currency, rather than on infation principles: and the policy of contraction, for the purpose of depreciating property and exterting high rates of interest, ought to be broken up and corrected. My own view has long been that the proper measures for regulating he rates of interest and securing a par value to the currency could be taken and persistently, consistently and intelligently executed, best of all by a commanding banking institution, such as the Banks of England, France, Russia, Amsterdam and Austria. This great subject of currency, however, is too suggestive of reflection to be fally discussed in a paper like this. And having covered, in a general way, the grounds of your inquiry, i beg leave to subscribe myself, very sincerely your friend and obedient servant.

Ro. W. Hughes.

Wm. P. Moore, esq., and Dr. W. W. Wing, Suffolk, Virginia. INDUSTRY OUGHT TO BE ENCOURAGED

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW POSTAL ROUTES A RUMORED TREASURY STEAL

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND GONE IS IT DISCREPANCY OR THEFT!

The Coming Examiner-in-Chief of Patents-Amount of Bank Note Currency Received-The Alabama Claims-Fi-

Appointment-The President has appointed Wm. H. Howard, of Texas, register of land office at Boseman, Mon-

The amount of national bank note currency received at the Treasury yesterday for redemp-

tion; was \$543,393. Rumored Treasury Robberg. There were rumors last night that the Treasury and suffered another loss by robbery, amounting to between one and two thousand dollars. Inquiry shows that although there has been some discrep ancy of accounts, there is not yet positive evidence of a theft having been committed.

Financial. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$228,747.29, and from customs, \$462,332.82. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, \$6,640.485; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates

f deposit, 463,600,000: coin, \$69,003,720: including oin certificates, \$11,255,000; outstanding legal enders, \$373,941,124. Postal Railway Service-The Post Office Department has decided to rder postal railway service between Pittsburg

route, passing through Indianapolis. Cars will be provided immediately, and as soon as the Department can make the necessary arrange ments in regard to clerical labor and selection of schedules the service will be begun. Examiner-in-Chief.

The vacancy on the board of appeals in the Patent Office, caused by the resignation of Major Marcus S. Hopkins some weeks since, still continues unfilled. Several examiners in the Patent Office and some logal gentlemen outside are as-pirants for it. The office of examiner-in-chief is an important one, and the Commissioner, Judge Duell, has very properly taken time to make himself familiar with the merits of the candidates before presenting the matter to the President to make a selection of the man for the place.

Court of Alabama Claims. In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following business was transacted yesterday: Judge Jewel announced as the order of the court, in effect, that all cases after the 1st of November in which the testimony is not printed will be postponed to the third calling of the calendar, and directing printed briefs also. In case 79, of the Highlander, the distribution of the amount allowed (253,855) for "catch." from which was deducted \$3,185.50, received by Charles H. Tucker as insurance, was announced to be distributed by the owners to the respective parties entitled thereto. In case 338, judgment in favor of Frederick Adams for 8834. In case 330, judgment in favor of Frederick Adams for 8834. In case 330, judgment in favor of Samuel Fire for \$302.57. In case 1175, Joseph Booth and others, judgment for \$1.710. In case 335, C. H. Matren, judgment for \$1.710. In case 335, C. H. Matren, judgment for \$1.835. In case 335, George H. Fay and others, judgment for \$485. In case 350, Ceorge M. Fay and others, judgment for \$485. In case 300, judgment for \$485. In case 300, Richard P. Buck and Fred Spofford, owners of ninetzen minety-sixths of the ship, complainant; case 409, Richard P. Buck and Fred Spofford, owners of ninetzen minety-sixths of the ship, complainant; case 478, Henry Darling, owner of one fourth of the ship, complainant; case 409, D. C. Falson, owner of one in the part of the ship, charlotte Upton, owner of one thirty-second, claimant; case 411, Henry Darling and T. C. Woodman, owners of the ship, company of the ship, campan, owners of the ship, campan, of the court, in effect, that all cases after the were grouped and partially submitted, (the ques-tion of net freight to be argued next week;) Chas. C. Heaman for the complainants, Frank W. Heckett for the United States. Adjourned till Monday, October 25.

Attorney's Fees. WEED AND CLARKE VS. BLACK-A NOVEL POINT

IN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS—DECISION OF THE COURT IN GENERAL TERM. An interesting case was finally disposed of yes erday in the court in general term and disappeared from the calendar, involving many point

hitherto disputed between claimants against the Government and their attorneys.

In this case the defendant was Col. Leander M. Black, one of the wealthiest citizens of Montana Territory, and the plaintiffs Messrs. J. J. Weed and Wim. Penn Clarke, of this city. It appears that Black had a claim against the United States for horses, equipments and supplies furnished by him for use in suppressing Indian hostilities in Montana in 1867, and engaged Weed and Clarke to prosecute said claim, agreeing to pay them twenty per cent. of the amount collected. On May 30, 1872, Black wrote to Weed and Clarke to the effect that as he had paid them \$1,500, for which he had their receipt, and as they seemed to have sone nothing towards prosecuting his claim he needed their strices no longer, and obtained a favorable settlement from the Government by other means, whereupon Weed and Clarke brought suit for attorney's fees to the amount of \$14,159.31, through J. D. McPherson and L. G. Hine. The defendant, represented by W. L. Mattingly, A. G. Riddle and J. Carter Marbury, pleaded that he was never indebted as alieged, but the jury rendered a verdict for \$11,322.60, of which the plaintiffs remitted \$4,075.00, and judgment was entered for \$7,245.09, from which Black appealed to the court in general term, where the action of the court below was set axide and a new trial ordered, on the ground that the contract on which the plaintiffs rested was victous in its inceptions and void in law, as it incorporated within it as an inseparable part of it a provision for the corruption of a member of Congress, and that this virus poisoned the whole contract under the law, the defendant having proven satisfactorily that at no time had he refused to pay plaintiffs for services actually done in his behalf.

Fourth Day at Brightwood. The fourth and closing day of the fall meeting of the Washington Driving Association was held yesterday, at their pretty Brightwood park. The splendid weather had the effect of bringing out a large attendance, and it was estimated that there were over two thousand persons on the grounds, all of whom remained as interested spectator until the result of the final heat in the "free-for

Ill" race was announced.
The first event of the day was the unfinished race of the 2:23 class, which, after four heats closed pesterday with two each in favor of Jos Brown and Observer. The judges were Mossra. Cutter, Owen Fuller and Capt. Marsh, and promptly at 2 o'clock they called up the compet-ing horses in the unfinished race. In the pools the gray stallion, Joe Brown, sold at large odds ngainst the horse, and on the first half mile his backers were jubilant and confident of winning as he had succeeded in getting a good lead, which

ond half was reached, when Observer walked nj
on him, and as they turned into the home-stretch
they were about even. Down the stretch Observer easily out footed his companion, and came in
the winner in 2:29.
The following is the summary:
Washington Driving Association, Thursday,
Oct. 21, 1575.—Rece No. 6—Purse \$500, for 2:20
class; mile heasts, 3 in 5: J. W. Jacobe names b.
g. Observer, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1: Bantel Jenkins names g.
s. Joe Brown. 3, 2, 1, 1, 2: L. W. Henderson names
br. m. Lady Star, 2, 3, 5, 3, 3. Time-2-2004, 2:28/2,
2:28/2, 2:38, 2:29.

THE SECOND BACE
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THE SECOND BACE
THE SECOND BACE
Was for the 234 class, for which only two started,
grey mare Bessie and sorrel mare Lady Pritchard.
In the pools, the grey was the favgite at odds be
two to one, and in this case the heavy betters
showed sound judgment, as Bessie won easily in
three straight heats, as the summary shows:
Washington Driving Association, Friday, Oct.
2, 1875.—Risce No. 5—Purse \$500, for 2:34 class
mile heats, 3 in 5. James Dougrey names g, m.
Bessie, 1, 1, 1; owners name s, m. Lady Pritchard,
2, 2, 2. Time—2:4234, 23714, 2432.

The third and closing race of the season was the "free-for-all," and it was anticipated that it would prove close and interesting, but it rather proved a disappointment. Four horses had been entered, but on account of the injuries sustained in the runaway of the previous day, the judges permitted the withdrawal of the chestnut gelding Planter, and it was announced that only Joker, Molly Morris and Kansas Chief was the favorite at large odds, and it was evident that his backers knew what they were about, although the uninitiated during the first heat thought differently. After a pretty and exciting race, in which all three of the samusals behaved admirably, the heat was won by the mare, amid the applause of the audience. This did not, however, affect the status of the horse in the pool-selling, and as the cids were very heavy, he won the next three beats easily. The following is the summary:

Washington Diriving Association. Friday, October 22. Race No. 8; purse \$1,000, free to all. John Sphlan names b. g. Kansas Chief, 2, 1, 1; W. R. Armstrong names ch. m. Molly Morris, 1, 3, 5, 2; James Bougrey names b. g. Joker, 2, 2, 3. Time, 200, 2204, 229, 229. THIRD RACE.

stakes should earry a penalty, the handicap was substituted for the Breekenridge as the first race. The attendance was much larger than that of

Black; Century, by Cochran; Lizzie R., by Scott; Charley Cheatham, by Reynolds; Jest, by Brown; Moses Primrose, by Paxton: and Weatherby, by Collins. Before the start Ozark and Weatherby were the favorites.] THE RACE

was one and a quarter miles for all borses thathave run during the meeting. The horses got off
well together, Jest leading, with Weatherby second, Madge third and the others bunched. There
was no change of position at the judges' stand,
but on the quarter Madge had gone to the front,
with Weatherby second, Jest third and Ozark
fourth. On the back stretch Ozark ran up to the
second place and Moses Primrose showet third.
Around the upper turn the running was good,
but the race was then between Madge and Ozark,
and they finished with Madge leading Ozark
over a length, who was two lengths ahead of
Moses Primrose, with Jack Teig, Mattie A.,
Jest, Weatherby, Century, Lizrie R., Violet and
Charley Cheatham in the order named. Time,
21134. THE BACE

yesterday. The horses which started in the handi-cap were: Violet, ridden by Button; Mattie A.,

by Clark; Evelyn Carter, by Spillman; Madge, by Sparling; Jack Twigby, by Owens; Ozark, by

was the Breckinridge stakes for three-year-olds; two miles; \$500 subscription, \$100 forfeit; Maryland Jockey Club to add \$1,000, of which \$500 to the second horse; the third horse to save his stakes; thirty nominations. In consequence of the misunderstanding with regard to the penalty upon the winner of the Dixie stakes, all pools soid before the first race were declared off. At the sale of pools Tom Cehlitree was the favorite, seiling for \$500, while Victor brought \$350, Bay Final \$350, Joe Cerns \$310 and Aristides \$250. The horses started. Tom Ochiltree ridden by Evans, Joe Cerns by Sparling. Victor by Barbo, Aristides by Swim, and Bay Final by Hayward. The start was good, Victor leading off, with Joe Cerns second, Tom Ochiltree third, Aristides fourth and Bay Final last. There was no change of position, and they strung out on the back-stretch, Victor still holding his advantage. Around the upper turn and dewn by the judges' stand Victor led Joe Cerns three lengths, who was one length ahead of Tom Ochiltree, with Aristides pressing closely upon him and Bay Final three lengths behind. On the lower turn on the second mile, while there was no change of position the horses drew closer to the front, and at the half mile Aristides had gone to the second position. Around the upper turn the running was fine Tom Chiltree running was fine Tom at the half mile Aristoces had gone to the second position. Around the upper turn the running was fine, Tom Ochiltree running up to the second place, but in the home-stretch Aristides shot to the front and came home a half length ahead of Victor, who led Tom Ochiltree a half length, and Joe Cerns and Bay Final bringing up the rear. Time, 3:35%.

Time, 3:25%.

THE THIED RACE

was the compensation purse, mile heats; for winners of one race during the meeting and horses that had not started during the meeting, five pounds extra; for winners of two races during the meeting, seven pounds extra. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed three pounds; twice, allowed five pounds. Purse \$200. Before the start Rhadamanthus was the favorite, selling in the pools for \$300, while Gen. Harvey brought \$155, Arcturus \$100 and Big Sandy \$26. The horses started were Rhadamanthus, ridden by Evans; Big Sandy, ridden by Clark; Gen. Harvey, ridden by Biack, and Arcturus, ridden by Scott. In the start Rhadamanthus, cont. The start Rhadamanthus third and Arcturus fourth. On the lower turn Rhadamanthus, under a heavy puil, fell back to the second place, and Big Sandy went to the front, and Rhadamanthus, Gen. Harvey and Arcturus went along, the two dirst together and the last-named virtually out of the heat. There was no change of position until they entered the home-stretch, when Rhadamanthus made a run for the finish and won by a half length, Gen. Harvey second, Hig, Sandy third and Arcturus last. Time—1:40%. For the second heat, Rhadamanthus still remained the favorite at two to one. With Rhadamanthus out, Big Sandy sold in the pools for \$500. The start was good, with Arcturus leading, and at the quarier-pole he led Rhadamanthus three lengths, and Gen. Harvey had the third place, closely pressed by Big Sandy. At the half mile there was no change of position, except that Rhadamanthus made a dash and came heme winning by half a length. Arcturus second, Big Sandy third and Gen. Harvey distanced. Time, 1:44%.

THE FOURTH RACE was the face was the grand steeple chase, post stakes, of \$50

was the grand steeple charg, post stakes, of \$50 each, half forfeit; about two and a half miles over the regular steeple course; welter weights; ciub to add \$500 for the first horse, \$100 for the second and \$50 for the third. Coronet, ridden by Lattle, 130 pounds; Diavolo, by Murphy, 151 pounds, and Deadhead, by Meaney, 145 pounds, started. Before the start Diavolo was the favorite, selling for \$550, while Deadhead brought \$600 arg Coronet, \$100. The start was ground. pounds, and Deadhead, by Meaney, 1so pounds, started. Before the start Diavolo was the favorite, selling for \$550, while Deadhead brought \$250 and Coronet \$190. The start was good. Deadhead elading off, with Diavolo second and Coronet third. The first leap was made in the order in which they started, and they crossed the track over bush and ditch in the east outer field and ran for the stone wall at the north end of the outer field, which they went ower in the order above stated. At the track Diavolo made a mistake in taking the track, but soen got again in the right course two lengths behind Deadhead, who was three lengths behind Coronet. Deadhead then got the lead, and made the next leap first, closely followed by Coronet, and Diavolo made up much of his lost distance. At the next jump, the earth wall near the carriage entrance on the west side of the field, Deadhead went over first, with Coronet at his flank. At the water-leap nearest the judges' stand, they were all close together; Deadhead first, Coronet-second and Diavolo went to the front and entered the south outer field Diavolo held his advantage by three lengths ahead of Coronet, who led Deadhead one length. Coming back to the inner field Diavolo held his advantage by three lengths ahead of Coronet, who lend Deadhead one length. Coming back to the half-mile pole, the run on the upper turn was fine between Diavolo and Coronet, beadhead six lengths behind. Both hurdles were cleared, and down the home stretch the race between Diavolo and Coronet, who let Deadhead six lengths behind. Both hurdles were cleared, and down the home stretch the race between Diavolo and Coronet, who let Deadhead six lengths behind. Both hurdles were cleared, and down the home stretch the race between Diavolo and Coronet, who let Deadhead six lengths behind. Both hurdles were cleared, and down the home stretch the race between Diavolo and Coronet, who let Deadhead six lengths and coming the policies of in the order named in the published programme for today, and why all pools so

claimed by the subscribers to the Breckenridge stakes that the winner of Dixie stakes (Tom Ochilires) must carry a penalty or extra weight of 5 pounds; that subscriptions to the race had been made with that understanding, and it was so stated by the club in their advertisement for subscriptions to this meeting, although no mention of the fact was made in the printed daily programmes, nor was it known at the pool seilings. This claim was challenged, the race deferred and a messenger dispatched to the city for a volume of the Tauf. Field and Farm containing the advertisement of the Maryland Jockey Club. It was shortly produced and the claim of the subscribers verified that the winner of the Dixie stakes must carry 5 pounds extrs. Upon this all pools previously seld were declared off. Then a question arose whether Vandallie, the winner of

snd also the Breckinridge stakes at the last aznual meeting (October, 1574) at Pimlico, carried the penalty of five pounds extra. The secretary of the club was positive that the extra weight was carried by Vandallic. Others were confident it was not carried, while others still were equally sure that the penalty was not required, or not a condition, at the last annual meeting. If such was a condition, and Vandalite did not carry the extra weight, then Brigand, second in the last fall Breckinridge stakes, was the winner, and to-day Mr. Sanford, owner of Brigand, put in his claim for the stake, it coming within the rule requiring all claims to be filed within one year. It is stated by turdmen to-night that the Breckinridge stakes were first proposed and subscribed at Saratoga, at a dinner given by John F. Chamberlain, at which the late Hon. John C. Breckinridge was present, and were closed at the time, and no penalty was placed on the winner of the Dixie stakes. Vandalite won the first, that of to day being the second Breckinridge stakes run for. THE DIXIE STAKES

Naw York. Oct. 22.—The match trot for \$2,000, mile heats, between Sensation and Thomas L. Young, drew a large crowd at Fleetwood to-day. Young took the first heat in 2:10½. The second was a dead heat. Time, 2:22½. In the third heat Young was withdrawn.

BASE BALL. BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Bostons, 11; Obleagos, 4; seven innings were played. New York, Oct. 22.—St. Louis, 3; Mutuals, 3. Ten innings played.

RIGHMOND, VA., Oct. 22.—The case of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was called to-day in the United States Circuit Court: Judge Bond the United States Circuit Court: Judge Band presiding. Mr. Storrs, of New York, of the coursel for the railroad, read the answer of the company to the bill of the plaintiffs, denying the allegations of the improper management of the road and the injudicious application of the proceeds by the management. The answer states the trouble and embarrassment with which the officer of the road had to contend, and states the fact that the counsel of the road, to bring these difficulties to an end, were contemplating taking such legal steps as were necessary to reach that end and at the same time protect the interest of all parties. The answer concludes by praying that General W. C. Wickham, rice president of the road, be appointed permanent receiver. Mr. Macfariand, of New York, counsel for trustees in first Chesapeake and Ohlo mortgage, together with the counsel for the second Chesapeake and Ohlo mortgage and for certain bondholders, also united in the prayer for General Wickham's appointment.

united in the prayer for General Wickham's appointment.

The State Attorney General, Daniel, on behalf of the State, presented a potition asking to be admitted as a party to the suit, claiming that the State was guarantor of one million dollars of bonds of the old Virginia Central railroad, now the C. and C., and was also holder of two million dellars of bonds and stocks. The State also claimed a forfeiture of the road to the State by reason of non-completion of the read as prescribed by law, and asked for the appointment of Mr. Isaac H. Carrington as receiver. Judge Bond took the papers unper consideration and promised to report his decision in three or four days. Pending the hearing to day a telegram from a Mr. Bleodgood, of New York, to Judge Bond was read protesting against the appointment of General Wickham as receiver on account of his alleged mismanagement of the road while vice president.

A Wife Marderer Sentenced. NEW YORK, Uct. 21.—Thomas Callahan, charged with the murder of his mother, was found guilty of manalaughter in the second degree to-day, and sentenced to seven years in the State prince.

WHISPERS OF THE WIRES.

AMERICAN CALICOES IN ENGLAND SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE COAST

BEECHER, MOULTON AND TILTON

-Proceedings of the Roman Catholic Union-The Press Criticised.

GREAT BRITAIN. Heavy Failures.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Messrs. G. D. Meroutsas & Co., merchants of London and Manchester, have ailed. Their liabilities are stated to be \$250,000. The Manchester Courier of to-day says that by the failure of a large American house various frms in Bradford will lose from \$500,000 to \$600,-

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE BY THE LATE GALES. CALES.

London, Oct. 23, 2a m.—Later and fuller accounts of the recent disastrous foods and gales are at hand this morning. The brig John and Isabella has been totally lost near Stonehaven, on the Scottish ceast. The crew, numbering twelve, perished. Two large vessels have been lost off Peterhead, in the same vicinity, with all on board. This makes five vessels which have gone down with their crews in a distance of forty miles which have been reported within the last two days.

The Drapers' Trade Journal says that a Man-chester firm has begun to import calleoes from the United States. The fact is significant, and, as the importers say that the goods are of much better quality and appearance than ours, Man-chester, it appears, has found a compositor at last, but that must depend on the price.

FRANCE. Ministers Decline to Interfere in M. Rouher's

Case.

Pants, Oct. 22.—The Council [of, Ministers to-day decided not to sake the initiative looking to repressive measures in regard to M. Rouher for his recent speech at Ajaccio, and the Govern-ment desires to leave to the Assembly complete reedom of action in the matter. It is believed in Madrid that the Carlist leaders will hold a meeting shortly, at which a decision will be arrived at which will influence, to an important extent, the position of their cause.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTERNIAL. PARIS, Oct. 22.—A meeting of the principal nanufacturers and merchants was held in this manufacturers and merchants was hold in this city to-day in regard to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia next year: Mr. Dietz Monnio, a member of the Assembly from Seine, presiding, the said the exhibitors who intended to participate numbered eight hundred, and he hoped the list would be swelled to twelve hundred.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is announced that the French Assembly will convene on Thursday, the 4th of November next.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Rafael Martinez Shot-SANTA CLARA, Oct. 18.—Rafael Martinez has en court-martialed and shot at Infedencia.

POSTO RICANS WANT TO BE FREE. YORK, Oct. 22.-It is stated that the na titles are forming a committee after the manner of the Cuban patriots, to co-operate with their or the Cupan patriots, to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen at home in an effort to cast off the Spanish yoke, and that a thoroughly-or-gazired conspiracy has existed in the island of Porto Hico during the past two years, the head of the organization being stationed at Kingston, Ja-maics.

GERMANY

Estimates for the Empire. LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The Pall Mall Gazelle pubshows a deficiency of 15,000,000 marks.

River Thieves-GLOUCESTER, MASS., Oct. 22.—The coasting chooner Samuel Knights reports, while lying off South Boston, at 1:30 o'clock a, m. Thurs iay, she was boarded by three masked men armed with revolvers, who entered the cabin where Capt. Clark and two men were sleeping, and on their awakening threatened them with death if they made an outery. The robbers took most of the available property in the cabin, including \$127 in money. No alarm was given until the robbers were out of sight.

Sentence of Burglars. Heres N. V. Oat. 22 - Daniel Leary and Jas. Lombard, indicted with John Sweetman, alias Buckey Malone, and John Welsh, William J. and others, for the masked burglary at were to-day found guilty and sentenced to the Auburn prison for eighteen years at hard labor. Welsh and Malone will be tried next. Convoy turned State's evidence against his associates on a promise of exemption from punishmeat.

Suspicion of Poisoning. St. Louis, Oct. 22.—A special from Macon, Mo., says: Dr. B. F. Sherman and Samuel Parker, of this place, went to Beaver to-day, and while there visited Dr. Shanks' drug store. After leaving the store thay had not proceeded ten rods when Parker fell on the street in convaisions. In five minutes Dr. Sherman was similarly affected, and in twenty minutes both were dead. It is sup-posed they were poisoned, and the coroner has gone to examine into the matter.

An Extensive Swindle-Eoston, Oct. 22.-Martin V. Stimson, formerly publisher of a small paper at Portland, Maine, was arrested at Kittery, Maine, and brought here resterday, on the charge of fraudulently inducing yesterday, on the charge of fraudulently inducing some fifty or more men to give him their notes as part compensation for an interest each individual was to have in a colony at Marzhfield, Vermout. The party were ready to embark when the scheme was exploded. Stimson had secured about \$25,000 worth of notes. He used the names of several prominent persons to aid him to his transactions.

Burning of an Iron Ship at Sea-NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.-Captain Johnson, of the steamship Royal Standard, from Liverpool, reports that on September 39, in latitude 35° 40' north and longitude 31° west, he fell in with the burning wreck of the Iren ship Aurora. He boarded the wreck and found it had been aban-dened. The lower hold was a perfect mass of fire, everything that could burn having been con-sumed. Finding it impossible to save the wreck, and dangerous to allow it to float around, Cap-tain Johnson scuttled it and proceeded on his way home.

Taking His Last Drop. St. Louis, Oct. 22.-Henry Brown, the negro who, on the night of the 25th of May last, killed romp Fiarr, a German, living a few miles from this city, and then ravished and robbed his wife, was hanged in the yard of the jail at 1 p.m. today. In a brief speech made on the scalfold he admitted having struck Pfarr the blow which caused his death, but denied outraging Mrs. Pfarr. Philip Pfarr, a German, living a few miles from

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 22,-A cable dispatch to TOHOSTO, UST., Oct. 22—A came dispatch to the Globe says proposals for the new Canadian loan of two and a half millions sterling have just been issued. Three fifths of this sum are guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and the other two fifths are issued on the credit of lands alone. The rate of interest on both is four per cent. The scheme has been favorably received.

A Watch Factory Burned. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-A fire at Freeport, Ill., late last night destroyed the Freeport Watch Fac-tory. This establishment has been in operation six months, and several hundred watches were in process of completion. The loss, on building and stock, is \$150,000. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Skowhhoan, ME., Oct. 21.—A shocking mur-der and suicide occurred in the town of Mercer to-day. Mrs. Walton, the divorced wife of Hiram Walton, living with Greenleaf Tracy, was shot and killed by Tracy in a fit of jealousy, who then fied to the woods and shot himself. Both were dead when found. Biallen Bound for Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the Times from Chillicothe announces that Governor Allen will leave there on the first of next week for Pennsylvania for the purpose of taking part in the canvass in that State. He will make his first speech at Pittsburg. Failures in Michigan. DETROIT, Oct. 22.-The Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, at Bay City, Mich., has falled. The liabilities are \$130,000; assets not stated.

Bailey & Orton, hardware merchants of the mme place, also closed their doors. Failures in New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The failures of Camber land G. White. Charles H. Ward, R. J. Fulle. and Howard Ivins, brokers, were auneunced to the Stock Exchange to-day. These parties were all short of stock.

Equinox Disaster. DEFROIT, MICH., Oct. 22.—The body of a young lady was found on the beach of Lake Michigan, near Grand Haven. She is supposed to be the daughter of Captain Scott, of Cleveland, lost with propeller Ecology.

The Libel Case in Court-NEW YORK, October 22.—This a. m., during the progress of the trial of a civil action before Judge Neilson, in the Brooklyn City Court, District Aterney Britten entered and requested that the proceedings be suspended a few moments, while he made a motion in a criminal action. He said "If the Court please, it has been my principle while performing the duties of district attor-ney of this county, whenever there has been ney of this county, whenever there has been an indictment pending, trial of which would result in no public benefit, to move for a nolle pros, in the case. Whether the accused derires that he be so tried can have no lightimate influence upon a district attorney not representing individual interesis, but those of the people, they (accused and accuser) may be only considered in enabling the district attorney to arrive at a just conclusion as to his duty in the premises. Prompted exclusively by these sentiments, I move that a noile prosequi be entered in the case of The People against Prancis D. Mouiton, which is an Indictment for alleged libel against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is

that I should say to this Court that he demanded from me a trial of this case, and has founded such demand upon the alleged injustice-done him by the people should they, after indicting him, decline to proceed to trial, whereby he might be enabled to vindicate himself from the charge."

After some further remarks, in which he thought it was smident reperation for a man, when unjustly indicted, to have a nolle proceed entered by an officer of the people, he said: "This is my judgment, after a careful consideration of the case, and I present them to this Court for such settlem. Should this Court entertain a different view, I am prepared to adopt and act upon the superior judgment of the Court. I ask for as order of this Court directing a noise prop. in this case." JUST TO THE ACCUSED

order of this Court directing a noile pros. In this case."

Jedge Neilson. "The metion is granted; and 1 think it proper to say: Recognizing that the questions involved in such cases rests largely in the judgment and discretion of the prosecutor representing the people; that in this particular case the views expressed and course proposed to be pursued by the district attorney are proper, and commend themselves to our judgment as a fair and just exercise of the discretion necessarily vested in him. The clerk will make the proper entry." entry."

Mr. Boitton made like motions in the other indictments—the case of the People vs. Moniton
and the People vs. Theodere Tilton—which were
also granied.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22,—In the Catholic Benevolent Union to-day a series of resolutions of sympathy with the Pope and with their suffering sympathy with the Pope and with their suffering brethren in Italy and Germany were unanimously adopted. The last paragraph deplored the course pursued by too many of the secular papers in all questions affecting the Church in her present conflict.

It was ordered that the Union institute a board of colonization. The proposition to erect a memorial fountain in Fairmont pack, Philadelphia, was indorsed, as was also a general celebration of the Centennial. Officers were elected as follows: President, Hon. A. M. Kelley, of Richmond, Va.; vice president, Father Phelan, of St. Louis; secretary, Martin D. J. Griffm. of Philadelphia; treasurer, the Rev. Father Heony, of St. Louis, The next meeting will be held at Cleveland, Ohio. Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Wm. Delaney has been found guilty of murder in Queen's county, N. Y., and sentenced to hang December 10.

Becember 10.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Josiah Bardwell, of the firm of Skinner & Co., well known in Southern cotton circles, died here last night.

The Mobile debt commissioners are in New York trying to pay four and a half millions of debt with two million thirty-year six per cent bonds. This or nothing.

two million thirty-year six per cent bonds. This or nothing.

The town of Vermillion, Ohio, on Lake Erie, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Eleven blocks of stores are in ashes. Two men are under arrest for setting the fires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Samuel McMurray, who lived in a tenement on Greenwich street, and was indicted for the murder of Wm. Doyle, whom he found lying in the hall and standed in the neek, was convicted in the Oyer and Terminer Court this evening of mansiaughter in the third degree, the evidence showing that the deceased had no business in the house, and got there by mistake and alarmed the children.

PERSONAL. Mr. Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, is at Wormley's. Senator Conover, of Florida, is at the Pablit Mr. Henry Atwell Bowen, of Brooklyn, is in

Washington. Col. D. R. Nutter, of New York, is stopping at Captain Brooke, R. E., Halifax, N. S., is quar-Col. France, Perusian Minister, and family have

parlors at Wormley's. Col. Wm. Shaffer, of New York-George H. Butler's "running mate"—is in town. Col. Levi P. Luckey, private secretary to the President, leaves here for his home in Illinois early next week, going via New York city and Ningara Falls. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Luckey and her brother, Mr. Charles Noble.

Funded Debt of the District. On the 22d ult. the able letter of Moses Kelley to Edward Brandon, in explanation of the in debtedness of the District, was printed in the NATIONAL REFUELICAN. Below is given an exhibit of the funded indebtedness of the District Columbia, and of the late Corporations of Wash-ington and Georgetown, October 1, 1875, prepared by Moses Kelly, esq., Treasurer of the Sinking

cent. currency interest.

Permanent improvement coupon
bonds, issued under an act of Assembly approved June 23, 1873; 7-percent. currency interest.

Market-stock coupon bonds, issued
under an act of Assembly approved
Angust 23, 1871; 7-per-cent. currency
interest.

Water-stock interest.
Water-stock coupen bonds, issued under an act of Assembly approved July 20, 1871; 7-per-cent, currency interest... Water-stock coupon bonds, issued under an act of Assembly approved June 26, 1878; 7-per-cent, currency in-

9,000 00

Three-year (Emery) coupon bonds, tssued under an act of Congress approved July 7, 1870; T3-10 per cent. currency interest. Five-year (Emery) coupon bonds, issued under an act of Congress approved July 7, 1870; T3-10 per cent. currency interest. Registered stock, act August 19, 1828, b per cent. currency interest. Registered stock, act October 25, 1843; 6 per cent. currency interest. 202,200 00

Steam force-pump coupon bonds, is-sued under an act of Assembly ap-proved June 20, 1873; 7 3-10 per cent. currency interest. Making..... of the late corporation of George-

Registered market stock; 6 per cent.

Amount of 50 year 3.65 bonds, issued under an act of Congress approved June 29, 1874 Serenaded. On Thursday night, about 11:30, Mr. M. G. Fo

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

THE SUBBENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE PIANO

JOSEPHINE'S GARDEN AT MALMAISON SKETCH OF MARGARET FULLER D'OSSOLI

Varieties of Rose-Chemistry and Egypt-The Two Altars-Division of

The word chemistry is derived from the radical word chemi, which means Egypt. Egypt in the time of her mighty history, cultivated to the metallurgy, and she alone possessed the secrets of their knowledge until the time of the Arabian conquest, when they became known throughout great degree, but repetition; and all the grand and mysterious history of Egypt more and more astonishes the student of her historians.

These little items of information concerning the division of time are only valuable as modern facts. In the year 250, H. C., the time was divided into hours in Rome, and a sun-dial was first crected in the temple of Quirinus.

Before the invention of water clocks, 158, B. C., the time was called at Rome by criers. The Chinese divided the day into 12 parts of 2 hours

Chinese divide the day from sunset to sunset, 24 hours round, instead of 2 divisions of 12 ench, as we do.

In Alfred's time in England, clocks and hourglasses being unknown, time was measured by candles of wax, six candles burning a day.

Clocks were invented in the time of Charlemann.

Ladies who have gardens may be pleased to know the number of varieties, which includes the various species of that queen of the garden, the rose. It is stated that the number now exceeds six thousand; that previous to 1814 not more than one hundred and eighty-two varieties were calculated. The beautiful and unhappy Jose phine was passionately fond of roses, and relieved many a lonely hour at Malmaison of its tedium many a lonely hour at Malmaison of its tedium by a remarkably successful cultivation of her favorite flower, and under her efforts many a beautiful species sprang into perfection and left to succeeding lovers of the rose souvenirs of her friendship in the names which she bestower upon the varieties native to her grounds. "Fo die of a rose in aromatic pain" is, hawever, not altogether poetry in the experience of a lew miserables whose olfactories are diseased and to whom odors of cer-tain flowers are toxical. Hoos's verse suggests itseli—

What wide reverses in life there are!
While Margaret, charmed by the bubbl rose,
In a garden of God reposes.
Poor Pengy hawks roses from street to street,
Till (thin, of it, ye who find life so sweet)
She hates the smell of roses!

Surrender of Cornwallia.

The "Manhattan Monthly" for November contains, as usual, its article on the famous mononews of Cornwallis' surrender was received in London: The news produced a different effect in the British Capital. Lord Germain, Secretary of the American Department, received it in London on Sunday, the 25th of November, just two days on Sunday, the 25th of November, just two days before the meeting of Parliament. Lord Walsingham, who had been selected to second the address to the King in the House of Lords, happened to be present when the official intelligence was received. Germain immediately called a hackney coach, and the two noblemen proceeded to Lord Stormognity residence, in Portland Place. The three then hastened to the Lord Chanceller's the second of the coach the coach processes the process of the coach the coac North. They reached the home of the Minister between 1 and 2 o'clock. The news completely unmanned him. Pacing his apartment, with extended arms, he wildly exclaimed, "O God, it is all over!" Contemplation of the catastrophe only depended his intensity of feeling, and he could only repeat his exclamations, "O God, it is all over; it is all over!" Lord Germain afterwards said Lord North took the tidings "as he would a ball in his breast."

. Origin and History of the Piano. The piano began to make its appearance about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its invention, like many others, is disputed, and England, France, Italy and Germany claim to have a share in the honor. Planes were certainly made for the first time in the four countries within a very few years of each other, but in Germany alone did they succeed. Silbermann improved upon the invention of Schroeter, and constructed planos which met with Bach's approbation. From this dates the success of the plano in Germany. Frederick the Great had no less than forty of Silbermann's planos in his palace at Berlin, and when Bach visited him he insisted upon the old man's trying every one. Stein of Augsburg was also a celebrated maker, and Morsart in one of his letters describes the care taken by Stein in seasoning the wood, which was exposed to all sorts of weather, and afterwards had the cracks filled up with slips of wood glued into them. In England the plano made no sensible progress until 1760, when twelve German workmen, afterwards called the "twelve apostles," arrived in search of employment. Dibdin, at a concert in 1767, played on the first planio publicly exhibited, and after that the instrument became very popular, and harpsichords more and improvement in the touch, and Broadwood, who came to London from Sectional in 1751, introduced what he called his "grand action," which improved many defects. From that day until the present the piano in England has been improving. invention of Schroeter, and constructed planor

· Two Altars-The following lines on the above subject are from the pen of Mrs. Mary E. Kail, and by a

large circle of personal friends they will be reith pleasure:

I built an altar fair and bright,
And placed it on the sand.

Its pillars, decked with costly gems,
Were fashioned by my hand.
Of all things great, on earth or sea,
I said its workmanship should be
The fluest inthe land.
When from its censer of pure gold
i saw the incense rise—
Poor fooliab heart, I vainy asked,
Where is the ascride?

I saw the increase. I vainly asked.
Where is the sacrifice?
A voice came through my brain—
Your sitar is but clay!
A wave dashed high upon the shore.
And washed it all away.
Ah: wan is sorrow now, I cried,
And useless is regret;
The clouds that broke my altar down
the with mercy yes.

The clouds that broke my altar down
Are big with mercy yet.
I turned to Heaven and asked for help
To build again once more,
And found the piace to build would be
A rock upon the shore.
Faith, Hope and Love then helped me rear
A structure firm and high.
Its base is built upon a rock—
Its sammit in the sky.
The flowers that on my altar twine
Shall bloom through all the years.
For when the sunshine dries their leaves
I water them with tears.
When trials come and storms assail,
And sorrow leaves its trace,
The rock whereon my altar stands
Is my sweet hiding place.

Hints to the Wealthy. There is a remarkable amount of pure egotise in the wealth of Washington, we are obliged to confess. There are sumptuous mansions enough, where a considerable population resides in spiendor, able to enjoy what it owns, and therefore en

joying it without much distressing thought of the great good which the vast surplus of wealth could be made to confer upon that other portion of the population which possesses like yearnings for the enjoyment of a life above the plane of mere existence. The souls of the multitude who can pay pew rent are also provided for, so far as costly religious edifices and able preachers are concerned, but there the matter rests. We cannot always be in a religious fervor, and all the efforts of the intellect do not naturally manifest themselves in a religiously spiritual direction. For those who cannot gratify, with their own means, other rational longings of the mind for expansion and cultivation, who, except in a salitary instance, has made provision from his abundance? Is Mr. Corearan the only man of wealth in our city who is willing to annoble his city by opening windows to the sethetic world? Can no one afford to reap a sheaf of benedictions by founding a public library, an art school or schools of art, or a great national museum? There is a wonderful amount of talent in a very good state of cultivation in Washington, and always will be so long as the Government, by "matural selection," draws upon the brightest and best intellect of the whole country; but when that talent becomes domiciled here, what is there to encourage or induce it te make the most of listleft it must be owned that there is very little—that in this respect our city is far from being a model in any respect. It is generations almost behind several clines in the land. This is not simply a defect in the city itself; it is a discouragement to a multitude of bright minde that, with the azimulus which such facilities as we mention give in cities better provided, would confer distinction upon adding institutions, the city and the whole country. It ought to be the ambition of the wealthy to lift up Washington in this respect, not as a matter of charity to any class of her citizens, but as a noble duty performed in their own interest and that of manking hy those who alone are so favored by fortune as to be able to perform it.

Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli-Margaret Fuller D'Ossoll, one of America's wo-men of distinguished ability, albeit much over-os-timated as to her originality and scholarship, was, ilmated as to her originality and scholarship, was, in a great degree, occentric and peculiar in all mental habits and personal customs. Plain to ugliness, untidy and defiant of fishion, she attained her notoriety by the force of ambition and imagination. Her life of struggle was saided by a death as strange and fad as anyon record. The crowling happiness of her life seemed approach-

ing when she sailed for Italy with Prof. and Mrs. Farrar, of Cambridge. The Italian revolution and its heroes at once absorbed her sympathies and energies, and finding, as she thought, herofo qualities in the young patriot D'Ossoli, she linked her fate to his. When Margaret was much younge—in fact, in her early youth—her quick magination received a vivid, sharp and perpetual impression from the tragic fate of Morris Bisk-beck, a Western patriarch, who refused to be saved from drowning when he was assured that both his son and himself could not be rescued. When his body was recovered his face wore that sweet but mysterious smile, "the last smile," which is the soul's parting stamp; and his son said, "Just so he emiled on me when he let me go and pushed me away from him." This narrative haunted Margaret's memory, and may have brought strong saggestions to her suffering spirit when, among the breakers off Long Island, on the doomed and sinking ship which had brought her and her family in sight of her native shores, she was told by a friend, whose chances of recue were far greater that her's echer husband's, that he could and would save her little boy Angelo if she would entrast him to his arms. She knew her own and her husband's death was almost certain, and, after a moment's less the same property of the station, did not. Morris Biskbeck's smilling face rise before her in its drowned peacedulness, as she gave her almost sellishily loving answer: "No; if we cannot all be saved, Angelo and we

AMUSEMENTS.

Titiens' Concert-From the last number of Frank Leslie's Illus trated the following ske ch of Mile. Theresa Ti-

trated the following ske ch of Mile. Theresa Titiens is taken:

"Mile. Theresa Titiens, the queen of song, who has been delighting New York andiences for the past to be a surprised to the past to the greatest honors in her art in the surprised musical centres on the Continent, and has a long time been the ruling favorite in London, where a long time been the ruling favorite in London, where a concerts throughout the year. Frequently Mile. Titiens has received the most flattering offers to come to the United States, but without success until recently, when Mr. Max Strakosch engaged her for an American tour.

"Mile. Titiens was born in Hamburg in 1834. Her parents are of Hungarian origie, and were in humble circumstances. The development of a fine dramatic power and the possession of a noble soprano voice by their daughter induced the parents to make every exertion to obtain a thorough musical education for her. She was early placed under the fullion of a musical teacher of great ability, in the old school where Mesdames Pasta, Griss and Schroeder were once pupils. In 1849 Mile. Titless made her debut at the principal theatre of her native city, in the character of Lucretia Borgia. From Hamburg she went to Vienna and Frankfort, where she created a marked sensation in the goles of Lucretia, Leonora and Norma. In 1855 she made her first appearance in England, at Her Majosty's theatre. She at once established herself as a favorite with the critical and cultivated Londoners, and since then that city has been the field of her greatest triumphs. She has won great distinction by her rendition of the characters of Valentiito, Fitiello, Marguerite, Semiramide, Lucretia, Norma, Yphigenia, Medea by Cherubint, and the Counters has also visited Italy, where she met with considerable success.

"The distinguished prima donna is a woman of generous physique, being both the land amule to

tess in Morant's "Nounded Figaro." Mille. Thisens has also visited Italy, where she met with considerable success.

"The distinguished prima donna is a woman of generous physique, being both tall and amplein person and bears in her countenance the evidence of her German origin. Her eyes are gray and slightly prominent; her mouth, curred and firm, and her abundant hair of dark brown, dressed at a Pempadeur, gives her the appearance of being taller than she really is. Her manner is both dignified and suave, and a foreign accent betrays liseli but rarely in her speech.

"When in Loudon, she resides in a lovely villa at St. John's Wood, with her mother and family. Her house is furnished with great taste, and is surrounded by fine gardens. Here she entertains a numerous and devoted circle of friends, who regard her with the ulmost consideration and respect. Her noole character and her many charites have endeared her to all classes of society in Great Britain, and she has frequently been the recipient of addresses and costly presents from the clergy and heads of various charitable institutions. Some two years ago she was presented in Dublin with a superb casket and an illuminated address signed by the Cardinal Archibshop and the cannons of his cathedral, who desired thereby to testify their grattings to the great singer for frequent acts of benovelence she had performed in their city. Mills. Titiens has wen hosts of friends in New York by her pleasing manners, as well as by her merits as an artist, and she can always feel assured, not only of a heasty welcome in this city, but also in every other sity which she may visit on this continent." Her consert in Washington takes place next Monday night. Sale of scats now in progress at Metzerot's.

The National Theatre—Si Slocum-

The National Theatre—Si Slocum.
There will be a "S Slocum" matinee this alternoon at the National, commencing at 2 o'clock, and it is expected that it will be very largely attended by the young folks. Little Frankie (and his rifle, the noble vog Jack, and the Indian pony, Huckleberry, with all be on their best behavior. The evening performance will close Mr. Frayne's engagement, and be join with all the have made his acquaintant. The National Theatre-Si Sloonm. will close Mr. Frayne's engagement, and ve join with all who have made his acquaintance, in withing for his early return. It is probable that Mr. Frayne will ere long revive some of the classic scenes of the ampitheatre, in a play so constructed as to enable him to have heroic fights with real lons on the stage—his marvelous power over the brute creation enabling him to do this. Let him have a rousing house to-night. Miss Grace Marco, who has contributed so much to the success of the play, will return to Washington again shortly for another engagement. Her name in Mr. Ford's company will prove here a most attractive one.

COLONEL GROVER.

We hardly feel like parting from Colonel J.
Holmes Grover, manager of the Frank Frayne
Rife Team, without complimentary allusion to
bis urbanity and efficiency, qualities which make
him popular with theatre-goers and the press.
We very cordially commend him to our brethren
in other cities.

COLONEL GROVER.

MES, D. F. BOWERS,
Monday evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers, supported
by Mr. McCullom, commences an engagement at
the National, appearing first in "Lady Audiey's
Secret," The return of this eminent American
tragedienne to Washington will be halled with
delicht. The Theatre Comique.

This afternoon there will be a matinee at the Comique-for ladies and families, and the splendid performances of the evening will all be repeated. Next week new stars. The gymnasts are very brilliant in their work. The Avenue Theatre-

To night a large house at the Avenue theatre will enjoy a really excellent variety performance. THE COURTS Supreme Court-In General Term-Supreme Court—In General Term.

Chief Justice Cartiar, and Justices Wylle, Humphreys and MacArtbur present.

Samuel Shellabarger admitted to practice on motive of Mr. Elliott.

Angerstein, bankrupt. Motion to discuss appeal from decree of District Court confirming bankrupt's discharge; overruled. Mr. Perry in support of appeal, and Mr. Chester against the appeal.

Vanzant vs. Electro Magnetic Gaslight Co. Argued and submitted.

Argued and submitted.

Cornelius H. Claggett and Clark H. Simpson were appointed constables. Special Term-Justice Olin-Shaw vs. Lynch et al. Reference to auditor to state account between complainant and the estate of the late Ameria V. Basset.

Anderson et al. vs. Ashby. Reference to auditor to inquire into the susceptibility of partition between the parties of the property involved in the cause.

Course.

Cowie et al. vs. Burnside et al. Pro confesso
against defendants. William Smith and Richard
Fortner.
Mason vs. Mason et al. Ratification of special
auditor's report, filed October 14, 1575.

Criminal Court—Judge MacArthur. The grand jury resterday returned indictments for assault and battery with intent to kill, and for robbery, against Lawrence Bird.

The jury also recommended that James H. Herbert, charged with committing an assault upon Officer Mitchell, be discharged, whereupon Judge MacArthur ordered his release.

Colored Schools, Second District. The pupils of Grammar No. 2 (Miss A. L. Foote The pupils of Grammar No. 2 (Miss A. L. Foote, teacher) gave last night, at the John F. Cook school building, another of those delightful Friday evening concerts and rheterical exercises inaugurated by the ladies of the Second school district. The programme embraced appropriate and choice selections. The manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves was not only creditable to them, but fully deserving of the appliance bestowed by the audience, which was one of the largest ever assembled within the applause bestowed by the audience, which was one of the largest ever assembled within the walls of the large hall connected with the school building. The admirable manner in which the teacher and directress in charge, Miss Foote, conducted the exercises was the theme of universal praise, and is an additional evidence present listened with the closest attention, and all expressed with the closest attention, and all expressed with the closest attention, and all expressed themselves as highly grantined. Too much credit cannot be given the ladies teaching in the Second district for their unitering effects in advancing and encouraging the educational interests of those intrusted to their keeping, and the large number of parents and friends present last night should be accepted as an evidence that their efforts are nilly appreciated. The pupils of Grammar No. 3 (Miss J. L. Brooks, teacher,) will entertain their parents next Friday evening, at the same place. The high character of this school is indicative of a first clars entertainment.

The Columbian Cadets.

This young organization was out in our streets last evening, drilling by battalion. All who witnessed their movements and saw them go through the manual of arms expressed themselves as highly pleased with the exhibition. It is scarcely two months since the Cadets perfected their organization, and the progress they have made in drill reflects credit on their instructors. The organization is composed of young gents, none of whom are over sixteen years of age. Before joining it is necessary for the applicant to obtain the consent of his parents and to be of good character. They are divided into two companies, A and B. Last night these companies were under the command of Capt. Uhurles Quarand and Lieut. Percy A. Plant. During the winter and spring months they intend to become thoroughly producted in drill, as they will visit the Centennial, to be beid in Philadelphia in July, provided their parents are willing.